

0

misc.

January 28, 1963

Mr. James R. Klonoski
Assistant Professor
University of Oregon
College of Liberal Arts
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Klonoski

Mr. Marshall has asked me to forward to you the Law and Contemporary Problems article, "Federal Protection of Negro Voting Rights". It is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Linda K. Stores
Secretary to
Mr. Marshall

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EUGENE, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

January 22, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Do you have available any reprints of
your Law and Contemporary Problems article,
"Federal Protection of Negro Voting Rights?"
I would like a copy if you do. I thought the
article was revealing and very much to the point.
Thank you.

Very truly yours,

James R. Klonoski

James R. Klonoski
Assistant Professor
Political Science

*shall I
send him
one?*

*I'll get him
one, etc.*

JRM

January 28, 1963

Mr. James R. Klonoski
Assistant Professor
University of Oregon
College of Liberal Arts
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Klonoski

Mr. Marshall has asked me to forward to you the Law and Contemporary Problems article, "Federal Protection of Negro Voting Rights". It is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Linda K. Stores
Secretary to
Mr. Marshall

misc.

28 January, 1963

James J. Bierbower, Esquire
1625 K Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bierbower:

As indicated on the telephone,
copies are enclosed of Mr. Marshall's
speeches to a) the Yale Alumni Associa-
tion of Washington, and b) the Henry A.
Carey Civil Liberties Series at Cornell
Law School in Ithaca.

Very truly yours,

Linda K. Stores
Secretary to Mr. Marshall

Enclosures

0 0 *misc*
Inter-Citizens Committee

Rev. J. L. Ware, President

Rev. E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman

Rev. A. Terrell, Treasurer

Rev. C. H. Oliver, Secretary

Rev. H. D. Long, Assistant Secretary

Box 1443

Birmingham, Alabama

Jan. 26, 1963

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall,

We wish to express our hearty approval of the action of the Justice Department in the recent suits entered against segregated schooling in the impacted areas of Alabama.

We are firm in the conviction that Federal law must rightly be enforced by the Federal government.

For a better America,

The Inter-Citizens
Committee

J. L. Ware
J. L. Ware

C. H. Oliver
C. E. Oliver

22ND DISTRICT
ROBERT P. CASEY
MILLER BUILDING
SCRANTON 3, PA.



Senate of Pennsylvania

January 25, 1963

Burke Marshall, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke,

To supplement our telephone conversation today, I am writing to recommend for your consideration Bernard Rothman of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

We practice together in the same firm here in Scranton, and I have worked closely with him during the past four years. Based upon my association with him, I can say that he is an extremely able young lawyer whose legal ability would equal the level of competence of the lawyers at Covington and Burling.

I am enclosing a resume of his background, which will give you a full picture of his education and experience.

He is interested in working in Washington, preferably in the international field. He has already been interviewed by William Josephson, Deputy General Counsel of the Peace Corps, John Wilkins, Deputy General Counsel of the Agency for International Development, and has been advised that an opening now exists in the division headed by William D. Rogers, who, I understand, is the General Counsel at the Agency for International Development in charge of Latin American affairs. Mr. Rothman would be especially interested in the latter position.

I would appreciate it very much if you can help Mr. Rothman in any of the above situations.

Following his interviews, he was advised that the agencies in question would like to receive some evaluation of his ability from a source in which they could place confidence. I recommend him without qualification.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert P. Casey

RPC:nl

unsecured lines of credit. Formed mutual fund for speculative trading in commodity futures, drew its prospectus, and served on its Board of Directors. Dealt with broad range of tax problems at planning stage and in conference with the Internal Revenue Service at District and Regional Levels. Substantial and diverse commercial and corporate experience. Served as Bankruptcy Trustee. Participated in Arrangement Proceedings. Some contact with anti-trust, negligence, and criminal law. Acquainted with manifold industries.

professional organizations

Member, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, American Bar Associations; Zone Chairman, Junior Bar Conference, Penna. Bar Ass'n; Member, Professional Tax Advisory Group of District Director of Internal Revenue, Scranton.

bar admission

1956; Pennsylvania and federal courts.

education**HARVARD LAW SCHOOL****CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

LL. B. 1956. Electives included courses in Corporations, Federal Taxes, Federal Courts and System, and Problems in Development of World Order. Seminar in Bill of Rights and Fourteenth Amendment. Third year paper, Control of the Movies by Criminal Law; published Dec. 1956 in Vol. 61 Commercial Law Journal, No. 12.

HARVARD COLLEGE**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

A. B. 1953. Concentrated in Mathematics. Strong interests in History of Science, Modern Novel, Modern Drama, and Economics; took course in Economic Theory given by Graduate School of Public Administration. College financed by scholarship, part-time work averaging 15 hours per week, summer work, and money from home.

early background

Brought up in Scranton, Penna., youngest by ten years of four children. Father died in 1938; mother supported family from income of small apartment house. Helped with apartment house; was newsboy and soda jerk. Avid baseball player and fan in grade school. Played violin in high school orchestra. Was graduated in 1949 from Central High School, Scranton, and matriculated at Harvard.

interests

Enjoy chamber music and modern art. Special interest in prints and drawings. Concerned with Jewish affairs. Secretary, Harvard Club of N. E. Penna., and active in its schools work. Harvard Fund Chairman for Scranton Area. Past Director of Scranton Junior Chamber of Commerce. Recent golfer.

family

March 18, 1962, married the former Lois Beth Apel of Riverdale, N. Y., graduate of Sarah Lawrence College, and currently doctoral candidate in Social Psychology at Columbia University. She is an accomplished violinist and pianist.

references

Personal references will be forwarded upon request.

October 5, 1962

r e s u m e

BERNARD ROTHMAN

Home: 60 Laurel Drive
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Telephone DI 4-0564

Business: 420 Miller Building
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Telephone DI 2-8171

Born November 6, 1931 Married 5 feet 9 165 pounds

job
objective

To work in the area of international finance and development in the office of legal counsel or in a non-legal position where legal training and the experience described below would be of value.

professional
experience

NOGI, O'MALLEY & HARRIS, Attorneys,
A firm of nine lawyers, among the largest and most active in Northeast Penna., conducting a general practice in Scranton.

PARTNER - Jan. 1961 to present
ASSOCIATE - Aug. 1956 through Dec. 1960

1959 to
present

Had principal responsibility in representing Trustees of The Scranton Corporation, a multidivision manufacturer of lace, shower curtains, heavy machinery, electric motors, and yarn, and its subsidiary, Hal Roach Studios, a California motion picture studio, in a Bankruptcy Reorganization Proceeding. These corporations had been dominated and manipulated by Alexander Guterma, now in prison. Work involved: substantial travel throughout the United States to visit corporate divisions and talk with divisional managers, corporate directors, creditors, and lawyers; examination of financial statements, numerous loan files, purchase and sale agreements, and corporate minutes, in order to evaluate claims and reconstruct concealed transactions; participation in analysis of business operations with view to improving performance and determining which divisions should be sold and which retained; court presentation of sales of divisions, financing of operations, and capital expenditures; negotiation of settlements of claims totalling \$11,500,000; preparation of reports covering all of the above, and appraising causes of both corporations' failure and their future prospects; legal research, drafting briefs and petitions, court argument.

1956 to
present

Prior to and concurrently with the above, represented and advised numerous small businesses in financial matters. Most common problem was shortage of operating capital; work would include estimating needs, determining most appropriate form of financing and the amount of funds which might be obtained, making application, negotiating and closing. Acquainted with equity and debt financing of diverse types including; State and Community financing of plant construction and acquisition; Small Business Administration loans; Small Business Investment Company loans and convertible debenture purchases; lease-purchase; sale-leaseback; equipment leasing and conditional sale; inventory and accounts receivable factoring; extended purchase terms and loans from suppliers; bank mortgages and

January 30, 1963

• William Delano, Esquire
General Counsel
Peace Corps
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bill:

There is enclosed a copy of a self-explanatory letter from State Senator Bob Casey of Pennsylvania, and a copy of the resume of Bernard Rothman. Bob Casey used to be at Covington. He is a very excellent fellow, and a good lawyer. I would rely on his judgment a good deal in choosing someone to work for me.

Obviously, I cannot comment directly on the capabilities of Mr. Rothman since I do not know him. But I did tell Bob Casey that I would pass on to you an expression of my confidence in his judgment of lawyers.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

Enclosures

0 () *misc.*
January 30, 1963

William D. Rogers, Esquire
General Counsel
Agency for International Development
2201 C Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

There is enclosed a copy of a self-explanatory letter from State Senator Bob Casey of Pennsylvania, and a copy of the resume of Bernard Rothman. Bob Casey used to be at Covington. He is a very excellent fellow, and a good lawyer. I would rely on his judgment a good deal in choosing someone to work for me.

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Enclosures



Senate of Pennsylvania

January 25, 1963

Burke Marshall, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

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With best regards.

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unsecured lines of credit. Formed mutual fund for speculative trading in commodity futures, drew its prospectus, and served on its Board of Directors. Dealt with broad range of tax problems at planning stage and in conference with the Internal Revenue Service at District and Regional levels. Substantial and diverse commercial and corporate experience. Served as Bankruptcy Trustee. Participated in Arrangement Proceedings. Some contact with anti-trust, negligence, and criminal law. Acquainted with manifold industries.

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October 5, 1962

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Telephone DI 4-0564

Business: 420 Miller Building
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Telephone DI 2-8171

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present

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misc.

Notes from Dick Gregory - 1/25/63

All of these addresses are located in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

White character witnesses:

Rabbi Charles Mattenband
808 Mamie Street
JU 4-7787

Dave Mattison
Fine and Mattison Clothes
JU 4-6832

(my man also talked to wives. Very important to talk
to them with wife if possible)

Negroes who talked to Robert about framing Kennard:

B. P. Bourn
6th Street and Mobile

Rev. John F. Barnes
200 East 5th First
JU 4-7614

Mr. Fairley
709 McKinley
JU 3-2336

Kennard's mother

Mrs. Leonia Smith
Route 1, Box 70
JU 2-4742

Misc.

January 23, 1963

Mrs. Philip Hammer
Director of Training Programs
Overseas Education Fund
of the League of Women Voters
1026 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Jane:

Thank you for your letter. I wish you success. If you cannot get your own film, I would be quite sure you could get copies of the Dallas film, or prints of the CBS program The Other Face of Dixie. These may not be as useful as what you have in mind, but they are pretty good.

Best regards,

B

D

CEL

L

RAFT

prints

FOURMERE LADDER (MAY 1963)
Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
JANUARY 24, 1963

LEON JAWORSKI, ESQUIRE
FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, BATES,
FREEMAN & JAWORSKI
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

COURT WILL ISSUE ORDER TOMORROW IN ACCORDANCE REQUEST
GOVERNOR'S COUNSEL TO ME. ACCORDINGLY MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY. WILL MEET YOU AT CLERK'S OFFICE 9:30 A.M, IF AGREEABLE.

BURKE MARSHALL

(PLEASE CONFIRM DELIVERY)

SPECIAL

PHONED

18 JUN 63 11 3 52

V

WM0095 WWAY DHO 20 /15 CHARGE: REVERSED/

HOUSTON TEX 1-24-63 14100

BURNE MARSHALL

WASHINGTON D C

YOUR MESSAGE LEON JAWORSKI PHONED TO SECRETARY 13553

DHO 1-24

CPS 14133

(FARMS) 1-24-63

Overseas Education Fund
of the League of Women Voters
1026 17th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Telephone:
NA. 8-0460

Jan. 19, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

Please let me thank you for calling Jim Symington for us in behalf of the French lady who had married the Pakistani gentleman. There certainly was a beneficial outcome, as I learned in a letter from Mrs. Lee, our President. She said that the Boston office called in the de Sousas, treated them like VIPs and told Marie-Helene to go to work, and that her leaving the country would be delayed. "Nothing positive," she said, "but it looks most hopeful to me." We do appreciate it.

Thought you would be interested in the enclosed. Don't know why I haven't discussed this proposal with you before, but I felt sure you knew about it from Morris, Harold, Berl, or someone. We have so much interest and, as we say here, "moral support", but getting money, since the Patman investigation has slowed Ford, and since Field and Taconis are so busy with bigger projects, has proved a slow task. Do give me your ideas and suggestions. The Mayor has a new interest since his visit here, I think.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Jane
Mrs. Philip Hammer
Director of Training Programs

DIRECTORS

MRS. JOHN GLESSNER LEE
President

MRS. ROBERT F. LEONARD
1st Vice President

MRS. MAURICE S. GOODMAN
2nd Vice President

MRS. WALTER NEALE
Secretary

MRS. SAMUEL HANDLOFF
Assistant Secretary

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MR. FIELD HAVILAND, Jr.
MRS. LOUIS HIRSCH
MRS. JOHN KENDERDINE
MRS. MARC A. LAW
MRS. JOHN GLESSNER LEE
MRS. ALLAN C. G. MITCHELL
MRS. WILLIAM S. MORGAN
MRS. CHARLES V. MORRIS
MR. JOHN B. OAKES
MRS. EUGENE PHARIS
MRS. ROBERT J. PHILLIPS
MRS. HORTON QUINN
MRS. HASKELL ROSENBLUM
MRS. BEN F. SABLE
MRS. EARLE V. SIMRELL
MRS. DEWITT STETTIN
MRS. VERNON STONEMAN
MISS ANNA LORD STRAUSS
MRS. ROBERT J. STUART
MISS BARBARA J. STUTLER
MRS. ALEXANDER A. TRECHART
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOOD
DR. QUINCY WRIGHT

Dear Burke:
Thank you for your letter.
I wish you success. If you cannot
get your own files, I would like to give you
copies of the Dallas files, or
prints of the CBS papers. The other files of Dick
are very hard to work up, but they
are in my mind, but they
are pretty good. Best regards
FORMERLY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MEMORIAL FUND, INC.
Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

misc.

January 24, 1963

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Henry:

At the time of the agitation in
Plaquemines Parish last fall, we looked
into the question of federal aid to the
schools there. There is none. So that
is a blind alley.

Best regards,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP



NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM
1.	Mr. Barrett	JAN 23 1963
2.	<i>Mr Marshall</i>	
3.		
4.		
5.		

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

1/23

What is the answer?

EM

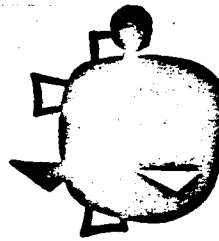
— we checked this out some months ago — Negative. JLM

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

Southern Field Service
**National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice**

1015 Laroune Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

January 22, 1963



Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Congratulations on deciding to withdraw funds from schools in certain impacted areas unless they desegregate in the fall of 1963. Best of luck with the proceedings. In relation to this there are some in our area that feel that if the schools in Belle Glade which is part of Plaquemine Parish were desegregated, it would take the heat off the Catholic schools in Burns and permit some semblance of a return to normal activity. Could you be able to tell me whether or not any of the schools in Belle Glade are receiving federal funds? If I'm not mistaken, I believe that at least one is.

Yours sincerely,

Henry
Henry Cabot, Jr.

Ar. Barnett
What is the answer?
gh

Dear Henry:
At the time of the agitation in Plaquemine Parish last fall, we looked into the question of federal aid to the schools there. There is none. So that is a blind alley.
Best regards

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Raymond M. Hilliard, Chicago

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Dr. John J. O'Connor
Washington, D.C.
John P. Nelson, Jr.
New Orleans
Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Washington, D.C.

SECRETARY

Mrs. Anna M. McGarry
Philadelphia

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Thomas A. Loken, Cincinnati
John A. McDermott, Chicago
James F. Mitchell, San Francisco
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S.V.D., Bay St. Louis
John Edward White, Pittsburgh

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Kennedy, Milwaukee
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Washington, D.C.
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S.S.J., Baltimore
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Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseau,
Boston
St. Rev. Magr. Alexander Niger,
Lafayette
Miss Theresa Standt,
San Antonio
Percy H. Steele, Jr., San Diego
William H. Thompson, Little Rock
Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.,
St. Louis
Reuben L. Wood, New York
HONORARY CHAPLAIN
Rev. John LaFarge, S.J.,
New York
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mother Abmann
DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabot, Jr.

John Reilly

January 23, 1963

Burke Marshall

There now appears to be a possibility of having the Attorney General invited to speak to the Association of Municipalities, headed by Ed Reid, in Birmingham, at the end of March or early April. This is being explored by the people at the Birmingham News and others. Until we see how that works out, I do not think that the Attorney General should be committed to any particular week for his trip.

cc: Ed Guthman
L. F. Oberdorfer

January 23, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO ED GUTMAN

Tuesday, January 22, I had a telephone call from Dawson Addis, who is a state legislator representing Oconee County, South Carolina, where Clemson College is located.

Mr. Addis said that the state and college officials had thorough plans for controlling any situation that developed in connection with Clemson, but he was also anxious to do everything he could to prevent any people coming out of the rural areas to the College who might cause trouble.

He referred to a report of the Attorney General's remarks to the Episcopal Diocese here on Monday. The report appeared in a Columbia newspaper under the heading "RFK Praises State Handling of Clemson Case." He said that he thought it would be helpful if the text of this remark were available in the county newspapers because the farmers in the area don't read any of the newspapers. Particularly, he asked if we could not furnish the text of the remarks to the following:

Seneca Journal, Seneca (Paul League, editor)
Keowee Courier, Walhalla (Charles Collins,
editor)
Westminster News, Westminster (Jack Hunt,
editor)

Mr. Addis also said that he thought that it would be helpful if the papers could say that the administration had confidence in the people of South Carolina. By this, I believe that he distinguished

between the administration and the Attorney General, and between the people and the state officials. He referred to the fact that the county had voted for the president by a three-to-one margin. He also made clear that his concern was not that any law enforcement problem would not be dealt with, but that he wanted to avoid individuals coming into the Clemson area. He said that he had heard enough himself to believe that there might be some farmers, particularly from a small town named Jasper.

I gave this information to Jack Rosenthal in part.

RM

cc: The Attorney General

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

miss.

January 23, 1963

Miss Lisbeth Bamberger
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Bamberger:

It was nice of you to send me
the materials on hospital discrimina-
tion in Chicago. I think this is a
problem in every city. Let me know
if you undertake some project con-
cerning it on which I can be of assis-
tance.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Director
Assistant Director
Department of Justice, Security

Dear Miss Bamberger:
I was glad to send you the
materials on hospital discrimination
in Chicago. I think this is a
problem in every city. Let me know
if you undertake some project concerning
on which I can be of assistance.
Very truly yours,

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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PRESIDENT

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RICHARD F. WALSH
JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE
PAUL L. RYAN
PAUL HALL

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

January 3, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N.W.
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

In connection with our conversation over the weekend,
I thought you would be interested in seeing the attached.

Yours sincerely,

Lisbeth Bamberger

Lisbeth Bamberger
Assistant Director
Department of Social Security

LB:yd
cc: #2 afl-cio
Enclosure

Dear Miss Bamberger:
It was nice of you to send us the
materials on hospital discrimination
in Chicago. I think this is a problem
in every city. Let us know if you
undertake any project concerning it
on which I can be of assistance.
Very truly yours,

Date **November 1, 1962**

RESOLUTION

by the

Chicago Flat Janitors Union, Local No. 1

WHEREAS, it has been charged that certain hospitals in Cook County, Illinois, have consistently restricted and limited appointments of Negro physicians to their hospital and medical staffs and restricted and limited admissions of Negro patients, and that in so doing they have worked in conjunction with the Hospital Service Corporation (generally known as Blue Cross), the Illinois Medical Service, Inc., (generally known as Blue Shield), the Chicago Hospital Council, the Illinois Hospital Association, and the Chicago Medical Society; and

WHEREAS, the experience of officers and representatives of trade unions in this City in their efforts to secure the rights to medical care and service on behalf of their members without regard to race, creed or color has led to our conviction that such restrictive practices are in fact employed with respect to the operation of these hospitals and that the effect of such practices is to limit or deny the full benefits of health and welfare plans to a substantial part of the membership of our affiliated labor organizations, and that these practices seriously curtail and restrict the rights of our members and of a great many other citizens in the exercise of a free choice of physicians and hospitals, and adversely affects the quality of medical care available to them and their families; and

WHEREAS, a group of physicians, on behalf of themselves and all Negro physicians practicing in Cook County, have instituted action in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, by which they seek relief from the restrictive practices of the hospitals and others; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Chicago Flat Janitors Union, Local No. 1, in regular meeting assembled, that the full support and cooperation of this organization be given to those physicians in their efforts to obtain relief from the present restrictive practices of hospitals in this City and to assure that staff appointments be made on the sole basis of professional competence and that admissions to hospitals be on the sole basis of medical need and without regard to race, creed or color; and

-more-

Resolution by Chicago Flat Janitors -2-

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution be referred to the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council for consideration and request that all organizations affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council be urged to support this effort by every appropriate means.

Approved by the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO, November 6, 1962.

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council

on

**Discrimination Against Negro Physicians and
Patients in Chicago Hospitals**

**Washington, D.C.
November 13, 1962**

The matter of discrimination against Negro physicians and patients in Chicago hospitals and other medical institutions was brought to the attention of the Council by way of a Resolution* first adopted by Local No. 1 of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union (Building Service Employees International Union) in that City, forwarded to the Council, with the approval of the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO.

On reviewing the facts in the Chicago situation, the Council is convinced:

1. That discrimination against both Negro physicians and patients does exist in Chicago, but that it is by no means confined to that City.
2. That these practices are a proper concern of the labor movement since they directly affect the operation of health and welfare plans negotiated by unions; making impossible the provision of equal health benefits to workers of different races who are covered by such a plan.
3. That such practices run contrary to the principle of improving the quality of medical care in this country long supported by the AFL-CIO and others. They provide the most serious limitation on the freedom of choice by both patient and physician.
4. That the efforts of the Negro physicians to correct this situation in Chicago by appropriate legal action presents more than a local issue since the decision there will affect similar practices throughout the country.

We, therefore, commend the Local 1 of the Building Service Employees International Union in Chicago and the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO, for their concern with this problem, which affects not only union members but the health and well-being of millions of other citizens.

***Text of Resolution attached.**

Discrimination in Chicago Hospitals -2-

The Executive Council therefore: -

A. Approves an initial donation of \$5,000 to help defray the costly procedures in the anti-trust action against the discriminatory hospitals and institutions in Chicago.

B. Endorses the efforts of the Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions to raise funds for this purpose.

C. Recommends that the President of the AFL-CIO direct that all appropriate assistance be given this effort by the staff departments and especially that the General Counsel's Office be prepared to respond to any request for assistance in the preparation and presentation of this case from the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the anti-trust case now before the United States District Court in Illinois.

While we recognize this issue has definite civil rights aspects, we do not consider it primarily a civil rights matter. It is essentially a matter of making high quality health services available to all the citizens, with assurance of free choice of physician and hospital. We hope that we will be joined in our support of these efforts by other organizations, including the American Medical Association, that have expressed concern for the quality of medical care and the free choice of physician.

Form No. DJ-96a
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>Mr. Pennington</i>	<i>5115</i>
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

*Get forward to
Berke Marshall*

*Return to John Reilly
Did you call
ticket to Mr. Mally?
Jm*

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

Form No. DJ-46a
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING :

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>John Reilly</i>	
2. <i>Burke Marshall</i>	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS	
1/22	
Did you sell a ticket to Mrs. Motley?	
BM	
<i>Didn't you see her?</i>	

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
<i>JRR</i>		

January 21, 1963

MEMORANDUM TO HONORABLE THEODORE C. BORRISON

Attached is a draft of a bill which would provide for the expedition of civil suits to remedy deprivations of the right to vote because of race and for interim relief during the pendency of such suits.

The first section of the bill provides for the expedition of cases brought under the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts. These cases are of two sorts: first, to enjoin registration officials from making distinctions on account of race between applicants who register to vote; and second, to restrain economic or other intimidation of Negroes for registering or voting.

The mechanics for the expedition of these suits are the same as for other expedited actions (such as antitrust cases and the review of ICC orders) except that no three-judge court is required, and the appeal is to the Court of Appeals rather than the Supreme Court.

The second section of the bill provides for interim relief in cases brought to restrain county (or parish) registration officials from discriminating against Negroes, wherever the complaint alleges that less than 15% of the Negroes qualified by age in the county (or parish) are registered. The complaint must be signed by the Attorney General. The interim relief consists of the immediate appointment of a federal referee who will register Negroes who cannot get registered by the state officials.

The mechanics for this are the same as provided for the use of federal referees after litigation in the 1960 Civil Rights Act. This interim procedure can also be made applicable, by motion, to pending cases.

The bill would apply to almost all the counties in Mississippi, a number in north Louisiana, a number in middle and south Alabama, and to some in north Florida, southwestern Georgia, and in South Carolina.

The bill should raise no substantial constitutional questions. It does not affect at all state qualifications for voting. It simply provides for federally-appointed officers of the courts to administer state laws during litigation in cases where Negroes qualified to vote under state law cannot get registered by state officials or through the state administrative machinery. Its purpose is to prevent delays in litigation from depriving qualified Negroes of their right to vote.

The main differences between this bill and the bill we supported in 1962 is that the 1962 bill would have prohibited the use of literacy and similar tests to disenfranchise anyone who had an education of sixth grades or more; whereas this bill merely provides for federal court officers to administer the state literacy or other test. Under the bill, the referees would be appointed from a panel approved by the Judicial Council of the circuit in which the case was brought, and any referee would have to be a resident of the state in which the suit was filed.

Durke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Honorable Lee C. White
The White House

Draft 1/21/63

VOTING BILL

Section 1. Expedition of Actions

(a) In any civil action brought in any district court of the United States under Chapter 20 of Title 42 of the United States Code, or any other acts having a like purpose that hereafter may be enacted, wherein the United States is plaintiff, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the district (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate a judge in such district to hear and determine the case. In the event that no judge in the district is available to hear and determine the case, the chief judge of the district, or the acting chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) who shall then designate a district or circuit judge of the circuit to hear and determine the case.

(b) It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to this section to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

Section 2. Temporary Voting Referee

Section 2084 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1971) as amended by section 131 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 637) and as further amended by section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 90), is amended as follows:

(a) Add the following subsection (f) and designate the present subsection (f) as subsection (g):

Whenever in any proceeding instituted pursuant to subsection (c) the complaint requests a finding of a pattern or practice pursuant to subsection (e), and such complaint, or a motion filed within twenty days after the effective date of this Act in the case of any proceeding which is pending before a district court on such effective date, (1) is signed by the Attorney General (or in his absence the acting Attorney General), and (2) alleges that in the affected area fewer than fifteen percent of the total number of persons of the same race as the persons alleged to have been discriminated against who meet the age requirements of State law are registered or otherwise listed as qualified to vote, the district court shall appoint a temporary voting referee to serve until final disposition of the proceeding, including any review, or until the finding of a pattern or practice pursuant to subsection (e), whichever shall first occur.

A temporary voting referee shall receive applications from any person resident within the affected area who is of the same race as the persons alleged to have been discriminated against in the proceeding brought under subsection (c) for an order declaring such applicant qualified to vote. After taking evidence, the temporary voting referee shall report to the court findings as to whether or not at any election or elections (1) any such applicant is qualified to vote, and (2) he has since the filing of the proceeding under subsection (c) been (a) deprived of or denied under color of law the opportunity to register to vote or otherwise to qualify to vote, or (b) found not qualified to vote by any person acting under color of law. The procedure for processing applications under this subsection and for the entry of orders shall be the same as that provided for in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of subsection (c), and applications pursuant to this subsection shall be determined expeditiously.

Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of State law or the action of any State officer or court, any order of the court entered pursuant to this subsection declaring an applicant qualified to vote shall entitle such applicant to vote and to have his vote counted in any federal or state election held in

the affected area within such period as would be applicable if such applicant had registered or otherwise qualified under State procedures; provided that in the event it is determined upon final disposition of the proceeding, including any review, that no pattern or practice of deprivation of any right secured by subsection (a) exists, the order shall thereafter no longer qualify the applicant to vote in any subsequent election.

The Attorney General shall cause to be transmitted certified copies of any order declaring a person qualified to vote to the appropriate election officers. The refusal by any such officer with notice of such order to permit any person so qualified to vote to vote at an appropriate election shall constitute contempt of court.

Whenever a district court is required to appoint a temporary voting referee as provided herein, such temporary voting referee shall be chosen by the court from a panel provided by the Judicial Council of the circuit, provided that such temporary voting referee shall be a resident of the state in which he is to serve. Any temporary voting

referee appointed by the court pursuant to this subsection shall to the extent not inconsistent herewith have all the powers conferred upon a master by Rule 53(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil

Procedure. The compensation to be allowed any person or persons appointed by the district court pursuant to this subsection shall be fixed by the court and shall be payable by the United States. In the event that the district court shall appoint a retired officer or employee of the United States to serve as a temporary voting referee, such officer or employee shall continue to receive, in addition to any compensation for services rendered pursuant to this subsection, all retirement benefits to which he may otherwise be entitled.

When used in this subsection, the words "federal election" shall mean any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of electing or selecting any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives; the words "state election" shall mean any other general, special, or primary election

held solely or in part for the purpose of electing or selecting a candidate for public office; and the words "affected area" shall mean any subdivision of the State in which the laws of the State relating to voting are or have been to any extent administered by a person who is a defendant in the proceeding instituted under subsection (c).

Section 3. If any provision of this Act is held invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected thereby.

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: Jan. 15, 1963

HP:ew

FROM : Henry Putzel, Jr., Chief
Voting & Elections Section

File: 72-16-0

SUBJECT: Democratic National Committee
\$100-a-plate Dinner, 1-18-63

At about 11:20 a.m. on January 15, 1963, I had a telephone conversation with Mr. Neff, of the staff of Congressman Bob Wilson of California (LI 4-3014, ext. 41). The call had been referred to me by your office.

Mr. Neff asked me whether the Department was investigating into the allegations made in Jerry Kluttz's article in the Washington Post of January 15, 1963, concerning the \$100 dinner to be held on January 18, 1963, under the sponsorship of the Democratic National Committee. A copy of that article is attached. He also asked me whether we had requested investigation of charges made in other recent articles in the Washington Post and the Washington Evening Star that high Government officials had coerced subordinates to buy \$100 tickets by inviting them to pre-Dinner cocktail parties to which only ticket purchasers were being asked.

I told Mr. Neff that I had read the January 15 article and previous articles by Mr. Kluttz about the cocktail parties but that I had not as yet seen the articles in the Evening Star or other newspapers.

I stated that I saw nothing in the Kluttz article of January 15 that involved a violation of any of the criminal statutes in Chapter 29, Title 18 U.S.C. and that I had seen no previous statement about the cocktail parties that related to a violation of criminal law. Nowhere had I seen a statement that a Government employee had actually solicited another Government employee for a political contribution.^{1/} If any

^{1/} The fourth paragraph of the January 15 article might conceivably suggest solicitation of political contributions in violation of 18 U.S.C. 602 and 603; but in the context of that and preceding articles by Mr. Kluttz, I doubt it. These charges
(continued)

such statement were made, we would ask the FBI to investigate regardless of whether formal complaint was filed. The invitations to the cocktail parties would not constitute violations of 18 U.S.C. 602, a statute which like the others in the criminal code, is strictly construed.

Mr. Neff then referred to allegations that Government employees had met in Government buildings to discuss fund-raising plans for the Dinner. He asked me if such activity would involve a violation of law. I said that no violation of the criminal statutes would be involved but that if such meetings were held they might well involve violations of the administrative provisions of the Hatch Act, which are within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. I said that the Commission would have to be asked about that aspect.

He inquired if there had been any discussions about these matters in the Department of Justice and whether cocktail parties like those mentioned by Mr. Kluttz were being held under the auspices of Justice Department officials. I replied that I could speak only of my own knowledge; that I had discussed the Kluttz articles with my colleagues, who shared my view that no violations of any statutes within our jurisdiction were involved, and that I had no information that pre-Dinner cocktail parties were being given by Department officials.

He asked if the Attorney General had made request for any investigation, and I said that I knew of no such request. Mr. Neff asked where he could get information on this and whether the Attorney General was concerned about these matters. I said that presumably such information would have to be obtained from the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Neff inquired whether soliciting political contributions from Government employees by the Democratic National Committee did not constitute a violation. I replied that solicitations by the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee had frequently been made of

1/ (continued) all seem to involve reported "pressure" for attendance at the cocktail parties. Even if they are true, they do not in my view relate to criminal violations. If, however, you feel that out of an abundance of caution we should have Mr. Kluttz interviewed for further details, please advise me.

Government employees and that no violation is involved unless the solicitation is made by other Government employees or occurs on Government premises.

He asked whether the cocktail parties, however, were not "a new wrinkle." I said that I did not know whether these parties differed from others that I assumed might be held before political party dinners, but that, in any event, no criminal violations were involved on the basis of the reports I had seen.

Mr. Neff asked again whether we planned to investigate. I repeated that if any allegation was made which, if true, would constitute a violation of federal law, we would investigate; but that we would not investigate on the basis of general statements that involved no such violation.

Not long after my conversation with Mr. Neff, Frank Nolleman of the Office of the Director of Public Information, telephoned. He said that he had received an inquiry along somewhat similar lines from the New York Herald-Tribune, both as to whether we were investigating and whether any Department officials were giving cocktail parties like those mentioned by Mr. Kluttz.

Attachment

'Budget Plan' Advised for \$100 Dinner

By Jerry Klutiz
Staff Reporter

Play politics now and pay later is a gimmick being used by the Democratic National Committee to sell \$100 tickets to hard-pressed Federal employees to its Friday dinner here.

The budget payment plan is being suggested to employees who plead financial troubles and say they can't afford the \$100 affair. The minimum is \$10 down and \$10 a month. No interest is charged on the unpaid balance.

But as a career employee remarked after being called by a Democratic worker who urged him to attend the dinner and pay for it later: "If I go, the price I pay later could be my job when the Republicans return to power. But if I don't go, it could cost me a grade promotion which is several hundred dollars a year in higher salary."

Meantime, if a fraction of what employees say is true, officials in a dozen or more agencies are violating the law, either directly or indirectly, by putting the pressure on employees to buy the \$100 tickets on Government time and in Federal buildings. As far as could be determined, no Federal agency has even bothered to check for the number

of shares of pressure on many cases involving Government employees to buy tickets.

Mainly, the indirect approach is used in the belief by officials that it places them on safe legal ground. The arm-twisting gimmick is the cocktail party. A score of such parties are being tossed Friday evening preceding the dinner by top officials who invite their own employees who will attend the dinner.

Employees say flatly that they have been called at their Government offices, on Government time and told either by phone or in person by superiors that "we're expecting you" (and sometimes "your wife (son)") at the Secretary's or Administrator's (as the case may be) cocktail party.

This is hardly a subtle approach. The parties are limited to those who buy the \$100 tickets.

A highly respected Federal attorney has been quoted as saying that the employees in their agency have bought only

ment employees yesterday denounced the cocktail party gimmick as "wrong and unethical." He expressed the belief that a court would hold that an employee was subjected to "coercion" if he attends his agency's cocktail party and buys a \$100 ticket against his better judgment.

"It's just like reaching into a fellow's pockets and taking \$100," the legal expert commented acidly, and continued "this practice should be stopped before the public service is badly damaged by it."

There are also reports of meetings being held in Federal buildings on Government time to discuss ticket sales and what can be done to prevail upon more employees to buy them. Some officials have been told that the employees in their agency have bought only

those in another bureau of comparable size have purchased 25 or more.

Meantime, a corporation representative here expressed the opinion that Federal workers were being subjected to an unusual amount of pressure this year to buy tickets because many companies can no longer do it and charge the expense off against Federal income taxes under the new expense account regulations.

He explained that his and many other companies had refused to buy the usual \$125 table this year.

In the past, it was common practice for a company to buy one or more tables and give the tickets to friendly members of Congress who would distribute them to friends and political supporters and take credit for the sales. Company representatives here say they have rejected numerous overtures from Capitol Hill to continue the practice because of the expense account rules.

Federal officials and employees alike say they realize that any political party must have money to finance operations but they wonder if tactics used by the Democratic National Committee and the Kennedy Administration are proper and the best that can be devised.

A Democratic official said yesterday that the Party had taken precautions to operate within the law. He said that directories were secured from a number of Federal agencies and that they were used to look up home addresses and to send invitations to the \$100 dinner to employees at them.

He also said some follow-up phone calls were made to employees at their homes by Committee workers to urge them to attend the dinner. He said he had no knowledge of pressure on employees by their agencies to buy tickets. "I hope every ticket is purchased voluntarily," he added.

Another person with a background of political fundraising expressed the view that more than half a dozen eager beaver Federal officials who are trying to make a big name for themselves in the eyes of the Democratic National Committee are causing all the trouble.

Washington Post
Jan 15, 1963

0

THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

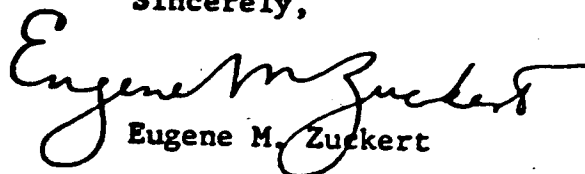
January 16, 1963

Dear Mr. Marshall:

This will acknowledge your recent letter concerning the question of whether the Wurtsmith Air Force Base and the Capehart Housing area are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the United States.

I have asked my staff to furnish me a report and I will write you again shortly.

Sincerely,


Eugene M. Zuckert

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

My Pitzel
Misc.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE REVEREND CHARLES T. HOLMES
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
861 8611

January 8, 1963

CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN

MRS. FRANCES PAULET
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER S. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Honorable Malcolm Maclean
Mayor, City of Savannah
P.O. Box 1038
Savannah, Georgia

January 2, 1963

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your note of January 3
and the copy of Mr. Holmes' letter. I never
expected a problem in Savannah.

I hope you will come in to see me when
you are up here.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is sponsoring the
creation of a new organization to help people from purchasing
and selling goods and services.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is sponsoring the
creation of a new organization to help people from purchasing
and selling goods and services.

When the history of the Georgia Council on Human Relations is recorded, your
administration will have the credit of having accomplished in
human relations that which was necessary.



City of Savannah, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

MALCOLM MACLEAN

P. O. BOX 1038

ADAMS 2-8147

C. HAROLD CARTER
MAYOR PRO TEM
JACK J. RAUERS
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

January 3, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke:

I have your letter addressed to the
Clerk of City Council dated December 31st.
No such practices exist.

You might be interested in the enclosed
letter which shows our relationship with the Negro
community.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm Maclean,
Mayor

MM/o

cc: Mr. Katherine S. Redmond
Clerk of Council

Hon. James B. Blackburn
City Attorney

*I hope you will come
to see me when you
are up here.
Sincerely*

*Dear Mr. Mayor:
Thank you for your
note of January 3 and the
copy of Mr. Holmes' letter.
I have reported a problem
in Savannah.*

miss.
January 18, 1963

James P. Rielly, Esquire
State Legal Counsel
Iowa State Junior Chamber of Commerce
201-1/2 High Avenue East
Oskaloosa, Iowa

Dear Mr. Rielly:

The Attorney General has referred your letter of January 11 to me for reply.

The pamphlet issued by the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Commerce is inaccurate in every significant aspect. I think its wide distribution is a matter of national regret and a disservice to Mississippi as well as citizens elsewhere. The distortions in the pamphlet serve to excuse the vast official, as well as private, disrespect for the law which caused great public and private damage this fall in Mississippi. They are the more regrettable for that reason.

The legal proceedings in the Meredith matter were complicated and prolonged. I tried to give an accurate chronology of that part of it in a speech recently, a copy of which I enclose.

With respect to your particular inquiry regarding the marshals, the following may be of benefit to you in the questioning of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The marshals serving at Oxford were all trained in riot control. Chief Marshal McShane has years of experience as a police officer. There were at least 166 marshals wounded at Oxford on the night of September 30 - October 1, 29 of them by gunshot wound. Eight were injured before

-2-

any tear gas was used. This country can be grateful for the restraint and bravery with which those men conducted themselves in refraining from returning fire.

The violence attending the riot at Oxford was widely reported. The fable of the riot as set forth in the publication by the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Commerce is completely at variance with large numbers of dispassionate reports by unbiased reporters, including southern reporters. In this connection, you might note that the vast majority of the marshals themselves were southerners. For a recent accurate account, I refer you to the December 18 volume of Look magazine.

I would be more than glad to be of assistance if I can in attempting to clear up this matter.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Enclosure